

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

- H. R. 2312. An act for the relief of Rathbun, Beachy & Co.;
 H. R. 6530. An act for the relief of Michael F. O'Hare;
 H. R. 7287. An act for the relief of Edward A. Thompson;
 H. R. 11394. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Powers;
 H. R. 12198. An act for the relief of Benjamin A. Sanders;
 H. R. 13350. An act for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of Patrick J. Fitzgerald, deceased;
 H. R. 13352. An act to allow credit in the accounts of Wyllys A. Hedges, special disbursing agent;
 H. R. 13591. An act for the relief of John P. Ehrmann;
 H. R. 13728. An act for the relief of Richard Riggles;
 H. R. 14956. An act to reimburse the postmaster at Kegg, Pa., for money and stamps taken by burglars;
 H. R. 16305. An act to reimburse Henry Weaver, postmaster at Delmar, Ala., for money and stamps stolen from said post office at Delmar, and repaid by him to the Post Office Department;
 H. R. 16370. An act for the relief of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Connection Co.;
 H. R. 17074. An act for the relief of the Paterson & Hudson River Railroad Co.;
 H. R. 17085. An act for the relief of the Montgomery & Erie Railway Co.;
 H. R. 17086. An act for the relief of the Goshen & Deckertown Railway Co.;
 H. R. 17102. An act for the relief of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Co., of Columbus, Ohio;
 H. R. 17110. An act to reimburse Epps Danley for property lost by him while lightkeeper at East Pascagoula River (Miss.) Light Station; and
 H. R. 17424. An act for the relief of Hunton Allen.
 H. R. 2642. An act authorizing the President to reinstate Joseph Elliot Austin as an ensign in the United States Navy, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.
 H. R. 11765. An act to perfect the title to land belonging to the M. Forster Real Estate Co., of St. Louis, Mo., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate adjourn to meet on Monday at 11 o'clock a. m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, August 3, 1914, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate August 1 (legislative day of July 27), 1914.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Carl Schurz Vrooman, of Bloomington, Ill., to be Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, vice Beverly T. Galloway, resigned.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Owen E. Thomas, of Fortine, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Kallispell, Mont., vice Robert M. Goshorn, term expired.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

A. P. Tone Wilson, Jr., of Topeka, Kans., to be register of the land office at Topeka, Kans., vice George W. Fisher, term expired.

Frank M. McHaffie, of Missoula, Mont., to be register of the land office at Missoula, Mont., vice Josiah Shull, term expired.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Arthur L. Oliver, of Caruthersville, Mo., to be United States attorney, eastern district of Missouri, vice Charles A. Houts, whose term has expired.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

John E. Lynch, of Moberly, Mo., to be United States marshal, eastern district of Missouri, vice Edward F. Regenhardt, whose term has expired.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate August 1 (legislative day of July 27), 1914.

CONSULS.

John K. Caldwell to be consul at Vladivostok, Siberia.
 Arthur J. Clare to be consul at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Omar Bundy to be colonel.
 Maj. Evan M. Johnson, Jr., to be lieutenant colonel.
 Capt. John K. Miller to be major.
 First Lieut. Franklin P. Jackson to be captain.
 Second Lieut. Blaine A. Dixon to be first lieutenant.
 Second Lieut. Owen R. Meredith to be first lieutenant.
 Second Lieut. James C. Williams to be first lieutenant.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Maj. Frank G. Mauldin to be lieutenant colonel.
 Capt. James B. Mitchell to be major.
 First Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth to be captain.
 Second Lieut. Fenelon Cannon to be first lieutenant.
 Second Lieut. Fredrick E. Kingman to be first lieutenant.
 Second Lieut. Simon W. Sperry to be first lieutenant.
 Second Lieut. Daniel N. Swan, Jr., to be first lieutenant.
 Second Lieut. Charles M. Steese to be first lieutenant.
 Second Lieut. Harry W. Stovall to be first lieutenant.

MEDICAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Edgar D. Craft to be captain.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

To be first lieutenants.

Lester Julian Efrd.
 Maurice Eby Heck.
 Charles Henry Hecker.
 Robert John McAdory.
 Richard Weil.
 Justus Marchal Wheate.
 S. Adolphus Knopf.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou great Spirit, from whom proceedeth life and its marvelous possibilities, impress us with the individual responsibility resting upon us as citizens of a great Republic, that each may strive earnestly and patriotically to add somewhat to its intellectual, moral, and spiritual life; that good may increase, evil diminish, harmony prevail; that as a nation we may advance steadily toward the ideal in Christ Jesus, our Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 5192. An act to amend section 27 of an act approved December 23, 1913, and known as the Federal reserve act.

The message also announced that the President of the United States had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On July 30, 1914:

S. 485. An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

On July 27, 1914:

S. 5462. An act to authorize the county of Barry, State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the White River in Barry County, Mo., at or near a point known as Goldens Ferry; and
 S. 5957. An act to authorize the Frost-Johnson Lumber Co. to construct a bridge across the Sabine River in the States of Louisiana and Texas, about 2 miles west of Hunter, La.

On July 28, 1914:

S. 785. An act to relinquish, release, and quitclaim all right, title, and interest of the United States of America in and to certain lands in the State of Mississippi;

S. 1087. An act authorizing the exchange of certain lands within the Fishlake National Forest, Utah; and

S. 5316. An act authorizing the survey and sale of certain lands in Coconino County, Ariz., to the occupants thereof.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 6192. An act to amend section 27 of an act approved December 23, 1913, and known as the Federal reserve act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following personal requests, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1914.

Mr. TALCOTT of New York requests leave of absence for five days on account of the unvelving of statue to Baron von Steuben.

CHARLES A. TALCOTT.

BATH, N. Y., July 30, 1914.

HON. CHAMP CLARK,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I am going to sail for London to-morrow with my wife to attend the annual meeting of the Interparliamentary Union at Stockholm. I expect to be absent about five weeks. Will you kindly present my request to the House to be excused for that length of time?

With kind regards, I remain,
Very cordially, yours,

EDWIN S. UNDERHILL.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the granting of these requests?

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to object to the last request—the request of the gentleman who wants to go abroad. We are afraid the dogs of war will get hold of him. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. DONOVAN] objects to the last one, and not the first one. Without objection, the first one will be granted.

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MERRIMAC RIVER, MASS.

Mr. PHELAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table Senate bill 6101, to grant the consent of Congress for the city of Lawrence, county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, to construct a bridge across the Merrimac River, and pass the bill. I may say, Mr. Speaker, this bill is identical with a House bill on the calendar which has been reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. PHELAN] moves to take from the Speaker's table Senate bill 6101, a similar House bill being on the House Calendar.

Mr. MANN. I understand the gentleman asks the Speaker to lay it before the House?

The SPEAKER. Yes. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 6101) to grant the consent of Congress for the city of Lawrence, county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, to construct a bridge across the Merrimac River.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted for the city of Lawrence, county of Essex, State of Massachusetts, and its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Merrimac River, at a point suitable to the interests of navigation, at or near the foot of Amesbury Street, in the city of Lawrence, in the county of Essex, in the State of Massachusetts, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the Senate bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that House bill 17882 be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the House bill of similar tenor will lie on the table.

There was no objection.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE ARKANSAS RIVER, ARK.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, there is another bill in the same condition, introduced by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. JACOWAY]. It is Senate bill 6084. I ask that the Speaker lay it before the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] moves that the bill S. 6084 be taken from the Speaker's

table and passed, a similar bill being on the House Calendar. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 6084) to grant the consent of Congress for the county of Pulaski, State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across the Arkansas River between the cities of Little Rock and Argenta, Ark.

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent of Congress is hereby granted for the county of Pulaski, State of Arkansas, and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Arkansas River at a point suitable to the interests of navigation from Broadway Street, in the city of Little Rock, Ark., to a point on the north bank of the said river, in the city of Argenta, county of Pulaski, Ark., in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to lay House bill 17637, of similar tenor, on the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, that will be done.

There was no objection.

PAYMENTS UNDER RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Colorado rise?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. To call up Senate bill 4628, extending the payment under reclamation projects, and for other purposes, and to ask that the House agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado calls up Senate bill 4628 and asks that the House agree to the conference asked by the Senate. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read the title of the bill, as follows:

S. 4628. An act extending the period of payment under reclamation projects, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request—

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, just a quarter of a second. I shall not raise any question with reference to the conferees to be named, because I shall have faith that the conferees will support the position of the House, which position was announced by a very large vote on the Underwood amendment, although all the gentlemen named as conferees on the part of the House voted against the amendment, and all the Senators who are named as conferees on the part of the Senate are also known to be against it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that—

Mr. MANN. The gentleman need not express any opinion to me. I accept in good faith his sense of responsibility.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR]?

Mr. FALCONER rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Washington rise?

Mr. FALCONER. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask unanimous consent to insert a little clipping from the Washington Herald on this question that is involved in the query propounded by the gentleman from Illinois.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. FALCONER] asks unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a clipping from the Washington Herald on the subject. Is there objection?

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I do not think the gentleman ought to do that under this proceeding.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman was reserving the right to object.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. The gentleman from Washington does not object to the bill going to conference.

The SPEAKER. It does not require unanimous consent, anyhow.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House agree to the conference asked for by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. TAYLOR] that the House agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Speaker announced as conferees on the part of the House Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, Mr. RAKER, and Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first bill reported yesterday by the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FALCONER. Now, Mr. Speaker, I renew my request for unanimous consent to insert a newspaper article on this question of annual appropriations for the Reclamation Service.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington [Mr. FALCONER] asks unanimous consent to insert in the Record a newspaper article on the subject of annual appropriations for the Reclamation Service. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DR. THOMAS J. KEMP.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present from the Committee on the Judiciary a privileged adverse report (No. 1058) on House resolution 572, and ask that it be printed and that its consideration go over until next week; and I now give notice that I shall call up the resolution next week. I also ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. VORSTED], the ranking Republican member of the Committee on the Judiciary, have the right to file a minority report.

Mr. MANN. If it is an adverse report, under the rule he can ask to have it placed on the calendar. I hope that the gentleman will ask that it be so placed.

Mr. MURDOCK. What is the resolution?

Mr. WEBB. It is a resolution calling upon the President for all papers on file with him or with the Department of Justice in relation to the application for pardon of Dr. Kemp.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report by title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Report No. 1058 (to accompany H. Res. 572), calling upon the President for papers in the Kemp pardon case.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DONOVAN. To ask unanimous consent to have read from the Clerk's desk an article that I have sent up.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent to have read from the Clerk's desk a certain chapter from *Thirty Years in the United States Senate*, by Thomas Hart Benton. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Georgia what is his intention in relation to adjournment to-day?

Mr. ADAMSON. I think that all patriots ought to unite, in view of the momentous events to follow this afternoon, to complete the bill in time to go to the baseball. There has been so much debate that I think if gentlemen will offer their amendments and have them voted on we will get through at an early hour.

Mr. MANN. I understand there is to be a baseball game between the Members of the House this afternoon for charitable purposes, and I wondered whether the gentleman would move to adjourn in time to attend the game.

Mr. BUTLER. Will charity be helped much?

Mr. MANN. I think so; and I think we should adjourn early enough, so that Members may attend the game.

Mr. ADAMSON. I think it would be doubly charitable if Members were to be so stimulated as to abstain from debate and offer their amendments and get through with the bill.

Mr. MANN. I will agree to talk less than the gentleman from Georgia does.

Mr. ADAMSON. And I will agree not to debate it at all. Let us offer the amendments and vote on them.

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman has not answered my question.

Mr. ADAMSON. I am going to do my best to get through and get out of the way of the baseball game.

Mr. MANN. Very well; I shall make the point of no quorum a little before 3 o'clock.

Mr. ADAMSON. Then I guess we will have to adjourn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

"PAIRING OFF."

"At this time, and in the House of Representatives, was exhibited for the first time the spectacle of Members 'pairing off,' as the phrase was; that is to say, two Members of opposite political parties agreeing to absent themselves from the duties of the House, without the consent of the House and without deducting their per diem pay during the time of such voluntary absence. Such agreements were a clear breach of the rules of the House, a disregard of the Constitution, and a practice open to the grossest abuses. An instance of the kind was avowed on the floor by one of the parties to the agreement, by giving as a reason for not voting that he had 'paired off' with another Member, whose affairs required him to go home. It was a

strange annunciation and called for rebuke; and there was a Member present who had the spirit to administer it; and from whom it came with the greatest propriety on account of his age and dignity and perfect attention to all his duties as a Member, both in his attendance in the House and in the committee rooms. That Member was Mr. John Quincy Adams, who immediately proposed to the House the adoption of this resolution: 'Resolved, That the practice, first openly avowed at the present session of Congress, of pairing off, involves, on the part of the Members resorting to it, the violation of the Constitution of the United States, of an express rule of this House, and of the duties of both parties in the transaction to their immediate constituents, to this House, and to their country.' This resolve was placed on the calendar to take its turn, but not being reached during the session was not voted upon. That was the first instance of this reprehensible practice, 50 years after the Government had gone into operation; but since then it has become common, and even inveterate, and is carried to great length. Members pair off, and do as they please—either remain in the city, refusing to attend to any duty, or go off together to neighboring cities, or separate, one staying and one going; and the one that remains sometimes standing up in his place and telling the Speaker of the House that he had paired off, and so refusing to vote. There is no justification for such conduct, and it becomes a facile way for shirking duty and evading responsibility. If a Member is under a necessity to go away, the rules of the House require him to ask leave; and the Journals of the early Congresses are full of such applications. If he is compelled to go, it is his misfortune, and should not be communicated to another. This writer had never seen an instance of it in the Senate during his 30 years of service there; but the practice has since penetrated that body, and 'pairing off' has become as common in that House as in the other, in proportion to its numbers, and with an aggravation of the evil, as the absence of a Senator is a loss to his State of half its weight. As a consequence, the two Houses are habitually found voting with deficient numbers—often to the extent of a third—often with a bare quorum.

"In the first age of the Government no Member absented himself from the service of the House to which he belonged without first asking and obtaining its leave; or, if called off suddenly, a colleague was engaged to state the circumstances to the House, and ask the leave. In the Journals of the two Houses for the first 30 years of the Government there is in the index a regular head for 'absent without leave,' and turning to the indicated page every such name will be seen. That head in the index has disappeared in later times. I recollect no instance of leave asked since the last of the early Members—the Macons, Randolphs, Rufus Kings, Samuel Smiths, and John Taylors of Caroline—disappeared from the Halls of Congress."

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise? Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be allowed to address the House for five minutes.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I think he can be heard in the Committee of the Whole after we go into committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia objects.

Mr. ADAMSON. I do not object. I just ask him to take that course.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Very well.

Mr. ADAMSON. He agrees. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Colorado withdraw his request?

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Yes; for the present.

BILLS PASSED.

The following Senate bill, reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments, was considered, the amendments agreed to, the bill ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed:

S. 23. An act for the relief of Clara Dougherty et al.

The following Senate bills, reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment, were severally considered, the bills ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed:

S. 3761. An act for the relief of Matthew Logan;

S. 1803. An act for the relief of Benjamin E. Jones;

S. 1149. An act for the relief of Seth Watson;

S. 663. An act for the relief of Thomas G. Running; and

S. 4023. An act for the relief of Walter H. Coffman.

The following House bills, reported from the Committee of the Whole with amendments, were severally considered, the amendments agreed to, the bills as amended ordered to be engrossed and read the third time, read the third time, and passed:

A bill (H. R. 17102) for the relief of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway Co., of Columbus, Ohio;

A bill (H. R. 7287) for the relief of Edward A. Thompson;

A bill (H. R. 13728) for the relief of Richard Riggles;

A bill (H. R. 13591) for the relief of John P. Ehrmann;

A bill (H. R. 11394) for the relief of James A. Powers;

A bill (H. R. 13350) for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of Patrick J. Fitzgerald, deceased;

A bill (H. R. 6530) for the relief of Michael F. O'Hare;

A bill (H. R. 2312) for the relief of Rathbun, Beachy & Co.;

A bill (H. R. 2642) authorizing the President to reinstate Joseph Eliot Austin as an ensign in the United States Navy;

A bill (H. R. 858) for the relief of Thomas E. Phillips;

A bill (H. R. 12198) for the relief of Benjamin A. Sanders;

A bill (H. R. 16755) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to execute and deliver a deed in favor of and to Ida Seymour Tulloch, Roberta Worms, and Ethel White Kimpell for subplot 38 of original lot 17 in reservation D, upon the official plan of the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 6201) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue a deed to the persons hereinafter named for part of a lot in the District of Columbia;

A bill (H. R. 14711) for the relief of Miles A. Hughes; and

A bill (H. R. 17464) for the relief of Fred Graff.

The following House bills reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment, were severally considered, the bills ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed:

A bill (H. R. 13352) to allow credit in the accounts of Wyllys A. Hedges, special disbursing agent;

A bill (H. R. 17110) to reimburse Epps Danley for property lost by him while light keeper at East Pascagoula River (Miss.) Light Station;

A bill (H. R. 16370) for the relief of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac and Richmond & Petersburg Railroad Connection Co.;

A bill (H. R. 17085) for the relief of Montgomery & Erie Railway Co.;

A bill (H. R. 16305) to reimburse Henry Weaver, postmaster at Delmar, Ala., for money and stamps stolen from said post office at Delmar and repaid by him to the Post Office Department;

A bill (H. R. 14956) to reimburse the postmaster at Kegg, Pa., for money and stamps taken by burglars;

A bill (H. R. 17086) for the relief of the Goshen & Decker-town Railway Co.;

A bill (H. R. 17074) for the relief of the Paterson & Hudson River Railroad Co.; and

A bill (H. R. 17424) for the relief of Hunton Allen.

The following House resolutions, reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment, were severally considered and agreed to:

A resolution (H. Res. 551) in lieu of H. R. 1049, to refer the claims of H. E. Johnson, John F. Shelley, Jane M. Johnson, and Duff Quinn to the Court of Claims;

A resolution (H. Res. 552) in lieu of H. R. 1052, to refer the claim of Fred Larsen to the Court of Claims; and

A resolution (H. Res. 553) in lieu of H. R. 1051, to refer the claim of Peter W. Anderson to the Court of Claims.

FORSTER REAL ESTATE CO.

The following House bill with amendments, reported from the Committee of the Whole, was reported by the Clerk:

A bill (H. R. 11765) to perfect the title to land belonging to the M. Forster Real Estate Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, my recollection is that in this bill there is a preamble which should be stricken out.

The SPEAKER. That will be in the nature of an amendment.

Mr. MANN. The striking of it out will come after the vote on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the preamble will be stricken out.

There was no objection.

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DONOVAN. To make the point of no quorum, for this reason: The great State of New York is represented on this

floor at the present moment by only one Member—that great commercial State.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman make the point that there is no quorum present?

Mr. GALLAGHER. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

SEVERAL MEMBERS. Regular order!

The SPEAKER. No one has the floor. The Chair is trying to find out whether the gentleman from Connecticut adheres to the point of no quorum.

Mr. DONOVAN. I withdraw it, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman withdraws it I shall make it. I am through with this kind of tomfoolery. I make the point of no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of no quorum present. Evidently there is not a quorum present.

Mr. ADAMSON. I move a call of the House.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia moves a call of the House.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. ADAMSON) there were—ayes 64, noes none.

Accordingly a call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, when the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Adair	Estopinal	Kreider	Rayburn
Aiken	Fairchild	Lafferty	Reed
Alney	Falson	Langham	Reilly, Wis.
Anthony	Fields	Langley	Riordan
Ashbrook	Fitzgerald	Lazaro	Roberts, Mass.
Aswell	Fitzhenry	L'Engle	Rogers
Austin	Floyd	Lenroot	Rothermel
Avis	Fordney	Lever	Rouse
Baker	Francis	Levy	Sabath
Barchfeld	Frear	Lewis, Md.	Saunders
Barkley	Gallivan	Lewis, Pa.	Scully
Bartholdt	Gard	Lindbergh	Sells
Bartlett	Gardner	Lindquist	Sherley
Beall, Tex.	George	Linhicum	Sherwood
Borland	Gill	Loback	Shreve
Brodbeck	Gillett	Loft	Sisson
Broussard	Gittins	Logue	Slayden
Brown, N. Y.	Goeke	Longgan	Smith, Md.
Browne, Wis.	Goldfogle	McAndrews	Smith, J. M. C.
Browning	Gordon	McClellan	Smith, N. Y.
Brockner	Gorman	McGillcuddy	Smith, Tex.
Bulkeley	Goulden	McGuire, Okla.	Stafford
Burke, Pa.	Graham, Ill.	Mahan	Stanley
Byrnes, S. C.	Graham, Pa.	Maher	Steenerson
Byrns, Tenn.	Green, Iowa	Manahan	Stephens, Miss.
Calder	Greene, Mass.	Martin	Stephens, Nebr.
Callaway	Gregg	Merritt	Stringer
Cantrill	Griest	Metz	Summers
Carew	Griffin	Montague	Switzer
Carr	Gudger	Moore	Taggart
Cary	Hamill	Morgan, La.	Talbot, Md.
Casey	Hamilton, Mich.	Morin	Talcott, N. Y.
Chandler	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mott	Taylor, N. Y.
Clancy	Hardwick	Murray, Okla.	Temple
Clark, Fla.	Hart	Neeley, Kans.	Ten Eyck
Coady	Hedlin	Neely, W. Va.	Thacher
Connolly, Iowa	Henry	Neison	Thomas
Conry	Hinds	O'Brien	Thompson, Okla.
Copley	Hinebaugh	Oglesby	Tribble
Covington	Hobson	O'Leary	Underhill
Crisp	Houston	O'Shaunessy	Underwood
Crosser	Hoxworth	Padgett	Vare
Dale	Hughes, Ga.	Paige, Mass.	Vaughan
Davenport	Hughes, W. Va.	Palmer	Vollmer
Dershem	Humphrey, Wash.	Park	Walker
Dies	Igoe	Parker	Wallin
Difenderfer	Johnson, S. C.	Patten, N. Y.	Walsh
Donohoe	Kahn	Payne	Walters
Doolling	Kelster	Peters, Me.	Weaver
Driscoll	Kelley, Mich.	Peters, Mass.	Whitacre
Drukker	Kent	Platt	White
Dupré	Kless, Pa.	Plumley	Williams
Eagan	Kindel	Porter	Willis
Eagle	Kinkaid, N. J.	Post	Wilson, N. Y.
Edmonds	Kitchin	Powers	Winslow
Edwards	Knowland, J. R.	Ragsdale	Young, Tex.

COLORADO DAY.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, on August 1, 1876, 38 years ago to-day, the State of Colorado was admitted into the Union by the proclamation of President Grant, and has ever since been known as the Centennial State. [Applause.]

This is, in my State, a legal holiday, known as "Colorado Day," and at this hour in our capital city, and in many other cities and towns throughout the State, business is suspended, and practically the entire population is celebrating this thirty-eighth anniversary of our statehood. This afternoon in the city park, of our magnificent capital, the bands are playing, there is speaking by public officials, State flag raisings, songs, and parades; the young people are enjoying various kinds of sports; 50 civic, patriotic, and fraternal societies are taking part in the day's festivities; and it is a gala celebration of a happy, patriotic, and prosperous people. [Applause.] The exercises are under the management and auspices of the patri-

otic order known as the Sons of Colorado, of which I am pleased to be one.

Thirty-eight years ago to-day our State had a population of only a few thousand hardy pioneers, who were nobly battling against the hardships and privations of frontier life. To-day we have a population of nearly a million progressive, well-educated, splendid twentieth-century American citizens. [Applause.] Denver, our State capital, is, we think, the newest, cleanest, and most beautiful city on this continent. It is known throughout the world as "The Queen City of the Plains."

To-day Colorado is the front door of the West, the gateway to the Pacific, the playground of the Nation, and the Switzerland of America. The Centennial State is the top of the world, and the crest of the American continent, the land of bright skies, and 330 sunlit days in every year. The paradise of healthful climate and gorgeous scenery. [Applause.] All mankind bows before Colorado's scenic shrine. Our mountains are filled with minerals, and our valleys are the most fruitful in the world.

Nature has lavished upon our State nearly all of her choicest gifts, and it is indeed the land of inspiration and opportunity. [Applause.] As loyal sons of our beloved Commonwealth the Colorado delegation in the Senate and House of Representatives have just been celebrating this day by presenting to the Union and dedicating the memorial tablet recently furnished by our State and placed in the Washington National Monument; and at this hour a salute of 21 guns is being fired in Denver to commemorate this occasion. [Applause.]

On behalf of my State I want to express to the Marine Band our appreciation of their courtesy in furnishing us the splendid soul-inspiring patriotic music of the occasion, and to thank our beloved Chaplain, Dr. Couden, for his kindness in joining with us in invoking a fervent blessing upon our Commonwealth and the memorial emblem of our State's loyalty to the Union and reverence for the Father of his Country. [Applause.]

The tablet which we have to-day dedicated is placed in the east wall of the Monument at the 290-foot level. It contains the word "Colorado," the figures "1876," and our State's coat of arms, all artistically sculptured upon a block of absolutely spotless pure-white marble, a sample of which I hold in my hands. [Applause.] It is the marble selected by the most distinguished body of men this Nation has ever had upon any commission, to be the material used in the Abraham Lincoln Memorial in this Capital city. And when that structure is completed it will be one of the most magnificent monuments on this planet. This material comes from a solid mountain of pure-white marble near my home in western Colorado. A mountain from which could be taken—if there was powerful enough machinery—a solid block of pure-white marble as large as this Capitol Building. [Applause.]

But I will not delay the proceedings of the House to recite the material wealth or myriads of attractive features of our superb State, but will, on behalf of the entire population of Colorado, extend to you all a cordial invitation to some time visit our State and our people and see for yourself the marvelous scenery, the bright sunshine, the health and wealth that we enjoy.

COME TO COLORADO.

Come up a mile where the air is pure,
Where the skies are clear and blue;
Come up above the smoke and dust,
Where good health waits for you.

[Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Say when!

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. At the first opportunity after this session adjourns. [Applause.] When you enter our capital city you will be greeted with a magnificent bronze arch extending to you a "Welcome," and on your departure you will receive the ancient and heartfelt blessing, "Mizpah"—God be with you till we meet again. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I will insert in the RECORD as a part of my remarks a brief recital of the ceremonies in commemoration of the dedication of Colorado's memorial tablet in the Washington National Monument. The exercises were held within the monument, on the 290-foot level, adjoining the tablet. I was accorded the honor of presiding and welcoming the Coloradans and our guests and presenting the various speakers.

After music by the Marine Band, the chaplain of the House of Representatives invoked divine blessing upon the occasion, as follows:

PRAYER BY REV. HENRY N. COUDEN.

"Eternal God, our heavenly Father, ever present in the hearts of Thy children to uphold, sustain, and guide them in every onward and upward movement toward the betterment of mankind, we thank Thee for our Republic and the men whose souls

live in its sacred institutions 'conceived by our fathers in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.'

"We gather here this morning to add in marble the gratitude of the great State of Colorado to this splendid monument erected to the memory of him whom we delight to call the 'Father of his country.' May this tablet be a perpetual memorial of the loyalty and patriotism of the Centennial State to the Union, whose genius is liberty, justice, righteousness, peace, and good will to all mankind. May its brain and brawn contribute strength, glory, and prosperity to our Nation and honor itself by honoring the Nation whose flag floats in triumphant peace over its fertile soil, lofty mountains, mines of wealth, its schools, colleges, and churches dedicated to the worship of God, now and evermore, in the Spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

Thereupon the proclamation of Gov. Ammons, of Colorado, was read by the presiding officer, as follows:

COLORADO DAY PROCLAMATION.

August 1 will be Colorado's thirty-eighth birthday. Some years ago the lawmakers of the State, believing a proper observance of the day would promote a better spirit, greater cooperation among our people, and inspire a higher degree of State pride, provided that the 1st day of August of each year should be a holiday. Having confidence in the wisdom of this purpose, I urge all patriotic societies and all good citizens to join in appropriate exercises, not only to commemorate the splendid accomplishments of the past, but to direct a better spirit of community interest in future progress, that we may secure labor and capital for development, build and maintain needed public institutions, increase the efficiency of State and local governments, improve our social conditions, and make available the wealth of opportunities our matchless climate and varied industrial conditions offer to the enterprising homeseekers of the world.

Let it be our ambition to build worthily upon the broad foundation laid by our far-seeing pioneers, and so conduct our public affairs that we may take just pride in the State, become more loyal in our citizenship and more earnest, patriotic Americans.

We believe in Colorado. Let us show our faith and patriotism by the manner in which we celebrate the natal day of our Commonwealth. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of State to be affixed at Denver, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1914.

ELIAS M. AMMONS,
Governor.

Attest:

JAS. B. PEARCE,
Secretary of State.

Mrs. Edward T. Taylor recited the following poem on the Columbine, the State flower of Colorado:

THE COLUMBINE.

An idle angel, one sunny day,
Sought new means to pass the time away;
And cut a patch from heaven's blue
And looked for something else to do.
Then from a cloud he took some white
And into its center he put sunlight;
Then in the azure he placed the two,
Producing this flower—gold, white, and blue.

This was the birth of the Columbine,
And as it follows its mission divine,
Originating at heaven's gate,
Let it ever be emblem of this grand State.

—J. M. White.

At the conclusion of her recitation, and in the absence of Miss Etta Taylor, who had been designated by the Sons of Colorado for that purpose, she unveiled the memorial tablet, while the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Thereupon Senator CHARLES S. THOMAS made the official presentation of the tablet to the Nation as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR CHARLES S. THOMAS IN PRESENTING COLORADO'S MEMORIAL TABLET TO THE NATION.

"Mr. Chairman and Coloradans: The Washington Monument is the expression in stone of an undivided national sentiment reaching back to the days of seventy-six and woven into the fabric of American institutions. It typifies the reverence of a great people for the name and their gratitude for the achievements of their most illustrious character. Like the man whose name it bears, its outlines are massive and its proportions majestic. The materials which compose its external structure are uniform and symbolize the structure of the Union. Those which crowd the recesses of its interior are contributed by the several States and represent the distinctive Commonwealths clustering beneath and supporting the shield of the great Republic. It is more than a monument to the memory of a man; it is the towering emblem of the American Government, a sisterhood of States 'distinct as the waves but one as the sea.'

"To-day we of Colorado are gathered at the shrine of Washington to present to the Nation her contribution to his memory. From her varied and exhaustless mountain stores the Centennial State has chosen a block of marble hewn from a Gargantuan quarry, squared to the shape of her own dimensions, white as the driven snow, and solid as the fame of the man to which it is now dedicated. The love which her people bear to his memory,

their loyalty to the cause he so signally vindicated, their devotion to the land whose independence he secured and of which she is now a part, their zeal for the institutions which his valor secured, all these are embodied in this offering.

"Colorado is herself a monument along the pathway of the Nation's life. Her Territorial government was forged in the fires of the Civil War and thrown upon the western frontier as a bulwark against Indian aggression. Right valiantly did she defend the outpost. She acquired her statehood in 1876, the centennial year of the Republic. Her domain was acquired from France, from Texas, and from Mexico, by treaty, by cession, and by conquest. One of her rivers marks the northernmost reach of Spanish dominion, from which it retreated before the aggressions of the Anglo-Saxon. She spreads over the roof tree of the continent, and the melting snows of her mountains feed alike the streams of the Atlantic and Pacific slopes. The walls of her southwestern canyons are crowded with the ruins of a prehistoric civilization that was old when Egypt was without her pyramids. Her mountains dwarf the pinnacles of the Alps; her vast plains have been wrested from the solitude of the desert, and yield abundant harvests to a thriving and industrious yeomanry. Her people are descendants of the pioneers. They were drawn to her borders by the lure of gold and silver, by a soil, a sky, and an atmosphere whose blended glories eclipse the sunlit climate and fertile slopes of the Riviera. They hold their heritage as a trust for posterity. They have their problems, but confront them undaunted and unafraid. They have their trials, but will emerge from them purified as by fire. They are Americans all—bone of your bone, flesh of your flesh, inspired by the same aspirations, professing the same faith, and prepared when the need shall demand it to make common sacrifice to preserve and perpetuate what Washington with his Continentals wrested from the reluctant hands of kingly power.

"Mr. Chairman, in behalf of the people of Colorado, in the name of the Centennial State, born on the hundredth anniversary of the American Union, beginning her expansive and ever-expanding career under every auspicious omen, I present to the people of the United States this tablet as a tribute of our affection, our loyalty, and our devotion to the Father of his Country."

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army, retired, as a member of the Washington National Monument Society, accepted the tablet on behalf of the people of the United States.

Gen. Wilson in his remarks called attention to the fact that he was present at the laying of the corner stone of the Monument on July 4, 1848, when the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, delivered the formal oration; and that he was also present at the dedication of the monument on February 21, 1885, when the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop prepared the oration which was read in the House of Representatives by Hon. John L. Long, of Massachusetts.

Gen. Wilson was Chief of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, and in charge of the monument at the time of its dedication, and superintended the final work of completion. He also superintended the insertion in the walls of the Monument of the many memorial tablets that have been presented by various States, and he gave an interesting history of the construction of the Monument, and paid a beautiful tribute to the Centennial State.

The following addresses were then delivered:

ADDRESS OF SENATOR JOHN F. SHAFROTH.

"Mr. Chairman, the tablet we unveil to-day was taken from a quarry in Colorado the extent of which is not equaled anywhere in the world. The deposit is not a quarry, but consists of a series of huge mountains composed of solid white marble 99.97 pure. The industry promises to become one of the greatest of its kind on earth. That marble is now being sold all over the United States and as far as Australia and New Zealand. It has been used for the interior finish of the great 26-story municipal building in New York City and of some of the large buildings in every city in the Union. It has been used for the construction of the new post-office building in Denver, which has been pronounced the most beautiful and artistic edifice in the United States, and has been selected over many competitors as the material from which to construct the great Lincoln Memorial at the Nation's Capital. It is likely to become one of the fine sculptural marbles of the world.

"But this is only one of the resources of Colorado.

"The Geological Survey at Washington estimates that we have within the limits of our Commonwealth 371,000,000,000 tons of coal, sufficient to supply the world at the present rate of consumption for 300 years.

"The Reclamation Service has estimated that the mountain streams of Colorado, through water-power plants, are capable of generating 2,117,000 horsepower and transmitting the same to our large towns and cities for commercial uses. As there is now being manufactured from each horsepower generated in the United States products of the value, on the average, of \$1.142 each year, the possibility of output from this resource in Colorado, if we utilize the power to the same advantage, will equal \$2,417,641,000 a year. As the amount expended for labor in the manufacture of the products of each horsepower is, on the average, \$548 a year, there is a possibility in our State of ultimately having from this resource a pay roll for wages of \$1,160,116,000 a year. We are therefore destined to become one of the greatest manufacturing States in the Union.

"We have in our Commonwealth about 4,000,000 acres of irrigated lands. Egypt has about the same amount and supports therefrom 9,000,000 people. As the yield per acre is about 50 per cent more than from lands in humid climates, and as the duty of water by economic use is becoming greater each year, the possibilities of the agricultural resources of our State, when all our flood waters are conserved, can hardly be estimated.

"Colorado has produced from her mines more than \$1,000,000,000 of the precious metals. We who live there know that there are many Leadvilles, Aspins, Cripple Creeks, and Creedes yet undiscovered. We further know that by cheapening processes of extraction and treatment our production from low-grade ores will be almost unlimited. Besides we have large deposits of copper, zinc, lead, pitch blend, and cerrolite ores.

"Our mountains will always be the grazing lands for our cattle. With \$15,000,000 now invested by our citizens in that business, our State will always rank high in that industry.

"While Colorado is destined to become great in all these lines of industry, it is sure to always attract a large population of rich and well-to-do people on account of its almost eternal sunshine and health-giving climate.

"The tourist travel yields an income to Switzerland sufficient to support most of its population of 3,000,000 people. Colorado is seven times as large as that Republic and its scenery is more magnificent and grand. More and more each year her mountains, plateaus, and canyons are becoming the playground of America.

"It is said that the birthplace of liberty is in the highlands and mountains of the world. As expressed by Drake:

"When Freedom from her mountain height
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of glory there.

"It is therefore fitting that a liberty-loving people from the crest of the continent should have a tablet in the monument dedicated to the memory of the man who sacrificed so much that his country might be free."

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN H. H. SELDOMBRIDGE.

"Mr. Chairman, the thoughts which come to us on this occasion are inspiring and uplifting. In this presence we open the temple of the mind and give entrance to characters and events of potent force in American history. As the years go by and yield their product of national growth and development we think more impressively of those who, under the providence of God, gave this Nation being and laid broad and deep the foundations of constitutional government.

"The strength and majesty of this beautiful shaft are but symbolic of the enduring principles of freedom, justice, and equality which underlie our civic structure. We gladly welcome every occasion which serves to remind us of these fundamentals of national faith, and we summon ourselves to renewed consecration in supporting and defending those agencies which seek to perpetuate and develop them.

"While we rejoice in this privilege of patriotic recollection we must not lose the lessons it should bring us. As we look upon this national memorial can we not in some measure put into our life and thought some portion of the spirit and self-sacrifice that controlled the life of Washington? As we think of his patriotism, his courage, his patience, and his unselfishness must we not confess that we have fallen far short of the standard that guided his life and determined his attitude toward his fellow countrymen?

"When we see on every side the striving for power and place; when we realize the strength of the forces at work to dominate and control functions of government for selfish purposes; when we hear the discordant murmurings of those who are not in sympathy with American institutions we must invoke the presence of the same patriotic spirit that found expression in Washington and other fathers of the Republic.

"We are in touch this morning with one of our great national shrines. We have come in thought and purpose to make

an offering on behalf of the people of our beloved Commonwealth. We have brought this piece of Colorado marble to place it in familiar association with similar contributions from other States, and thus share with them in actual presence the honor and power of this memorial shaft.

"We not only here establish in symbol this bond of physical unity, but behind these tablets and stones there is the more enduring bond of civil unity. There is national vitality in this thought of statehood participation in honoring the life and achievements of Washington. All share the reward of his patriotism. His honor and fame belong to the youngest as well as to the oldest Commonwealth.

"We are not adding to the strength or beauty of this monument by this contribution, but we are placing our State and her people into vital fellowship with other States in this noble and patriotic enterprise. As we dedicate this Colorado stone to the place assigned to it in this structure let us pray that there may come upon our people and those of other States as well such an inrush of patriotic feeling and purpose that the spirit of Washington may live and breathe anew in all our borders.

"Colorado modestly, yet proudly, claims the honor of this occasion. As her representatives we pledge her citizenship to the observance of every national obligation and their consecration to every national endeavor."

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN GEORGE J. KINDEL.

"Mr. Chairman, on this auspicious occasion, Colorado Day celebration, and the dedication of Colorado marble slab, which is the purest and finest grained on earth, and now a part of the greatest monument on earth, I am reminded of Thomas Jefferson, who said that 'agriculture, manufacture, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of prosperity, are the most thriving when left most free to individual enterprise.'

"Without the success of the above, art, religion, science, and so forth, are of no avail.

"The matchless and inexhaustible wealth of Colorado in addition to sunshine, scenery, and health-producing atmosphere, have been matters of interest and attraction to the people of all parts of the world. Fortune seekers and fortune multipliers have found here a lucrative field for operation, until law and order was ignored, and anarchy prevailed, such as we have suffered for the past 12 months. Nowhere, and at no time, to my knowledge, has the Government restricted the development of industries as is now being done in Colorado, obviously at the behest of labor agitators, which is much deplored and criticized.

"What we pray for and are entitled to is law and order, fair transportation rates, and a square deal to all—labor and capital alike.

"Therefore, I conclude with Holland's lines, which I have repeated over a hundred thousand times:

"God give us men. The time demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and willing hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office can not buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And dam his treacherous flatteries without winking;
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking.

"In corroboration of my statement concerning conditions in Colorado, I want to read a telegram which I received this morning, as follows:

"DENVER, COLO., July 31, 1914.

"Hon. GEORGE J. KINDEL,

"House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

"The restrictions of the War Department in regard to employment of labor and the line drawn makes it impossible for us to secure men sufficient to get on a working basis, whereby we sustain nothing but losses. Many men come into our Denver office, voluntarily seeking employment, but they lack money for transportation to the mine. They are willing that the railroad fare should be deducted from their first two weeks' pay, and will go to the mine unaccompanied. These men apply for work voluntarily and unsolicited, but according to the ruling of the officer in command of the Government troops at Trinidad, we can not take them on. If they apply to the superintendent at the mine, it is considered regular, but we can not employ labor at our headquarters in Denver and advance transportation. The fact that these men reimburse us for this advanced transportation at the end of two weeks' time, practically amounts to their paying their own fare, and as our mine is 12½ miles from Walsenburg, is it fair for a man to go that distance and voluntarily make application for work. Before he can get there he is beset by union pickets, and every influence used to turn him back. Our principal operations are in Denver, and when men voluntarily apply here, we think that we should be permitted to send them to the mine. Can you assist us in clearing up this point?

"THE SUNSHINE COAL MINING CO.,
"By W. F. OAKES, President."

ADDRESS OF CONGRESSMAN EDWARD KEATING.

"Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen, I came here this morning to attend a birthday party—Colorado's birthday party. Naturally I did not anticipate that the harmony of the proceed-

ings would be disturbed by the raven-like croakings of the calamity howler. It is unfortunate that my colleague from Colorado [Mr. KINDEL] has seen fit to refer to the domestic difficulties which have plagued our State during the last year, and it is especially unfortunate that in referring to those difficulties he has seen fit to be so intemperate in the expression of his views.

"Mr. Chairman, the gentleman would have you believe that the law is not being enforced in Colorado and that order is not being maintained. The gentleman's statement is without foundation, for, thanks to President Wilson, law and order reign within the borders of Colorado. Not a lopsided law and order, not the kind of law and order which protects one man and punishes another, but the law and order which recognizes neither race nor creed nor class, the law and order which bears as heavily on the rich man as on the poor man. In a word, Mr. Chairman, the kind of law and order guaranteed to us by the Constitution and laws of the land.

"I want to take this occasion to say that I unequivocally indorse what President Wilson has done in Colorado. He responded to what was well-nigh a unanimous appeal from our people, and the administrative officers under him have won the respect and admiration of our people by the way they have handled a most trying situation.

"It is very unfortunate when any man, especially a man in public life, loses his sense of proportion and fails to longer recognize the eternal fitness of things. When a man gets in that condition he is very apt to permit his idea, his hobby, his prejudice, to blind him to everything else that is going on in this glorious old world of ours. That is the mental condition of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. KINDEL]. He reminds me very much of the country bumpkin who succeeded in persuading some girl to marry him and took her on a honeymoon trip to Niagara Falls. Under the direction of competent guides he was given an opportunity to view that masterpiece of nature, and when he returned to his accustomed place beside the stove in the village grocery his old cronies gathered around him and begged him to tell them something about the wonders of Niagara.

"Tell us what impressed you most about Niagara Falls, Bill," demanded one of his friends.

"Bill was lost in thought for several moments while he ransacked his brain to discover the one most impressive scene which he had been privileged to view during that marvelous trip. 'Well,' he said finally, 'I think the most impressive thing I saw at Niagara Falls was an Indian wearing a pair of red suspenders.'

"Now, the trouble with Bill was that he had lost his sense of proportion, and that is the trouble with the gentleman from Colorado. He does not seem to understand that it is shockingly bad taste to disturb the gaiety of a birthday party with a bitter and inaccurate recital of the troubles which disturb the tranquillity of our State.

"If he will just take his eyes off the red suspenders for a moment, he will be able to appreciate what a splendid Commonwealth we have in Colorado and how proud her sons should be to claim this glorious daughter of Columbia as their very own.

"I think of Colorado as a man thinks of his mother. I was only 5 years old when she first opened her arms to receive me, a fatherless lad. She fed me, she clothed me, she sheltered me, she taught me my letters, she indulged the whims and fancies of my youth, she gave me my first job, she opened the portals of an honorable profession for me and bade me enter, and, while the responsibilities of middle age still rested lightly on my shoulders, she honored me with a commission to represent her in part in the most exalted legislative body on earth.

"Is it any wonder that I love Colorado?

"The very mention of her name makes me homesick. Van Dyke must have had Colorado in mind when, finding himself marooned in Europe, he wrote the lines:

"Oh, its home again and home again,
America for me;
I want a ship that's westward bound
To plough the rolling sea
To the blessed land of Room Enough
Beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunshine
And the flag is full of stars."

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, does the roll call develop a quorum?

The SPEAKER. On the roll call 205 gentlemen, not a quorum, have answered to their names. Two have come in since, and the Speaker could count himself, and that would reduce the minus quantity to 9.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe I can get the House to pass a motion to send for the absentees. It is Saturday afternoon, and I suppose the best thing I can do is to move that the House do now adjourn. I make that motion.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, August 3, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, a letter from the Acting Secretary of Labor, transmitting a report upon the Federal workman's compensation act of May 30, 1908, covering the first five complete years of its operation (H. Doc. No. 1135), was taken from the Speaker's table, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. MULKEY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 17309) to amend section 3 of the act of Congress approved February 28, 1898, entitled "An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1037), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rules XXII,

Mr. SMITH of Maryland introduced a bill (H. R. 18190) granting 30 days' annual leave to employees of the Washington Navy Yard, United States Naval Academy, and Indianhead Proving Grounds, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAILEY: A bill (H. R. 18191) granting an increase of pension to Barton Spidle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWDLE: A bill (H. R. 18192) granting an increase of pension to Ann E. Thomas; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 18193) for the relief of the heirs of Josiah Short; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HARRISON (by request): A bill (H. R. 18194) for the relief of the estate of J. M. Fortinberry, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES: A bill (H. R. 18195) for the relief of Thomas Johnson or his legal representatives; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MCGILLICUDDY: A bill (H. R. 18196) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Sweeney; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland: A bill (H. R. 18197) for the relief of Arthur W. Fowler; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DALE: Petition of D. R. K. Staatsverland, of New York State, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of the Stationers' Association of New York, favoring Stevens price bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DANFORTH: Petition of William B. Rider, of Castile, N. Y., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. EAGAN: Petition of Charles H. Van Tassell, West New York, N. J., favoring free transportation to and from duty for railway postal clerks; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of International Union of Journeymen Horse-shoers, protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Manufacturers and Jobbers' Club of La Cross, Wis., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARDNER: Petition of People's Methodist Episcopal Church of Haverhill, Mass., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GREENE of Vermont: Petition of Mrs. Mary M. Kavanagh and other residents of the first congressional district of Vermont, urging the adoption of a national constitutional prohibition amendment; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of 500 citizens of Oxnard and 150 citizens of Piru and sundry citizens of the State of California, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of J. P. Lacerda, San Jose, Cal., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petition of J. Buchler and sundry citizens of the State of California, protesting against a national health department; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Advent Sabbath School and Baptist Sunday School, of Palo Alto, Cal., favoring Federal censorship of moving pictures; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. MERRITT: Petition of Mrs. Wallace McKinney, Mrs. C. B. Hobbs, Mrs. L. R. Peryn, Mrs. E. J. Goodell, Mrs. Kate Lillie, Mary R. Lillie, Mrs. May Vosburg, Mrs. J. D. Haig, Mrs. Maria Welch, Mrs. Florence Vorce, Miss Eliza Carpenter, Mrs. E. E. Hobbs, Mrs. George O'Connor, Miss Julia Dengate, Mrs. Alvira H. Cole, Mrs. C. E. Cashman, Mrs. W. H. Matthews, Mrs. Fred Honsinger, and Mrs. Julia Gurlick, all of Ellenburg Center, N. Y., favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NELSON: Petitions of Charles Beining and George Kammann, of Platteville, Wis., protesting against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAKER: Petition of the Old Age Co., Lancaster, Pa., favoring pensions for citizens over 60 years of age; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Maryland: Petitions of citizens of Maryland, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, petitions of citizens of Maryland, against national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

SENATE.

Monday, August 3, 1914.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Rev. J. L. Kibler, D. D., of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

O Lord God of nations, we thank Thee for our blessings. We thank Thee for our domestic peace and for the encouraging status of our relations with other nations. Standing where we are, amidst the mercies of God, we are emboldened to pray for the peace of the world. Grant that there may be a tranquil adjustment of difficulties among the nations abroad. May peace and prosperity and commercial enterprise be established and maintained everywhere and may our influence and example be such as to favor righteousness to the ends of the earth. We ask it in the name of Christ the Lord. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT resumed the chair.

The Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Monday, July 27, 1914, was read and approved.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO (S. DOC. NO. 561).

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,
Washington, July 28, 1914.

MY DEAR SIR: On July 20, in response to Senate resolution of July 16, I forwarded to you copy of telegram from Admiral Badger, giving the result of the investigation ordered by this department on the 9th of July with reference to the publication by Mr. Fred L. Boalt and alleging that Ensign Richardson had put into practice the law of flight. In sending you copy of that telegram I stated that as soon as the full report had been received from the board it would be forwarded. I am sending herewith a full record of the proceedings of the board of inquiry convened on board the U. S. S. *Texas* at Vera Cruz, Mexico, by order of the commander in chief, to inquire into "the truth of certain allegations made by Fred L. Boalt, correspondent for the Newspaper Enterprise Association in Vera Cruz, relative to the shooting of certain prisoners by the naval forces of the United States during the occupation of Vera Cruz on or about April 22, 1914."

Very respectfully,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The communication and accompanying papers will lie on the table and be printed.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS (S. DOC. NO. 560).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 18th ultimo, a statement of the balances re-